

British Troops Begin Great Drive; German Line Won on 25-Mile Front

NO BACKDOWN, WILSON STAND DESPITE THREATS

Troops to Stay in Mexico Regardless of Carranza Reply.

PEACE DEPENDS ON BORDER MOVES

President Still Hopes to Avert War Through Diplomacy.

Washington, July 1.—The American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico and the way opened for a final settlement when Carranza shows he can protect the border, and not before. In the mean while, peace will depend on mutual consideration and restraint.

This was the answer given to-day in high quarters to the threats and vaporings which are being reported from Mexico City. While few here believe that the note which is expected from Carranza will be so defiant and insulting as the memorandum printed for home consumption in Mexico, it is expected that he will again demand the withdrawal of the troops and adopt a lofty tone. Officials were emphatic in their declarations that there will be no backdown from this side.

This does not mean that there is likely to be a new crisis, however belligerent the Carranza note may be. The President has let it be known unmistakably that he will not declare war except as a last resort—even then he is likely to decide against a formal declaration and content himself with the punishment of forces that attack the Americans.

President Wilson's Plan.

The plan likely to be pursued was outlined as follows to-day for The Tribune by one of the President's closest advisers:

The troops now on the border and in Mexico will continue their efforts to run down bandits and protect the border. Carranza forces that interfere will have to take the consequences. And if Carranza reiterates the threats he sent through General Trevino he will be so informed. But every effort consistent with their duties will be made by the troops to avoid collision or friction with the Carranzistas. It is understood from Mexican sources that, however belligerent the First Chief's language, similar instructions will be given to his men, and the fact that Captain Boyd's forces were permitted to travel sixty miles from their base without being attacked is pointed to as proof that the Carranza commanders will go far to avoid trouble.

This, it is hoped, will bring border conditions approximately back to where they were before the Trevino order was issued, so far as actual danger is concerned, although it is admitted that hot-headed officers will know that the letter of their orders calls for fighting in certain circumstances and that this may make them inclined to bring on a fight. The withdrawal of the Americans to Colonia Dublan, however, it is expected, will go far toward offsetting this and preventing trouble.

To Continue Diplomatic Efforts.

So long as the border forces can be kept from a fight the Administration will continue its diplomatic efforts to settle the question. It will not consent to mediation while the Trevino order stands, but it will renew its attempt to reach an agreement as to the pursuit of bandits and to legalize the status of the Pershing expedition. Mexico, on the other hand, it is asserted, will not make such an agreement until the American forces are withdrawn.

This apparent deadlock will be ended as soon as Carranza shows that he can police the border effectively—in other words, when several weeks have gone by without new raids or outrages. With the large forces which Carranza has brought north to meet a possible American attack, it is believed that he is in a position to do this. After this is done, and the American troops are back across the border the diplomats expect that a way out will be found.

5 REGIMENTS STILL TO GO; 69TH REMAINS

WILSON TO INTERCEDE IN CASEMENT'S BEHALF

Influenced by Irish Protests, Will Informally Ask Clemency.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 1.—Letters from Irish sympathizers have influenced President Wilson to intercede informally with the British government in behalf of Sir Roger Casement. Ambassador Page will bring to the attention of the Foreign Office American sentiment in favor of clemency, but as Casement is a British subject, this government cannot take up the case officially.

Since the condemnation of the rebel leader letters have poured in on the President, and strong feeling has been expressed in Congress, demanding that the President act.

SEVENTH IS WINNER IN RACE TO BORDER

Other New York Regiments Trail It Into Brownsville.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Brownsville, Tex., July 1.—The race to the border has ended: The first troops to pour into the lower Rio Grande Valley are those of the 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard. Closely following came the 14th, the 12th and the 71st, all of New York.

All told, about 5,000 men took the branch line of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad and landed, much to the surprise of the army officers at Brownsville.

Had not peremptory orders come from General James Parker, U. S. A., at Fort Brown, the whole of the 1st Brigade might have gone to Brownsville. The first train in carried a quartermaster's detail of the 7th. It arrived at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and was quickly ordered back to Harlingen.

Later in the afternoon the 7th, with the quartermaster's detail which had got past the branch station at Harlingen by mistake, arrived in Brownsville. Sites for camp have been selected on high, dry ground. Tents will probably be pitched to-morrow.

Major Regan, of division headquarters, will remain with Colonel Sternberger until all the New York troops have left for Texas, and then these two officers will join General O'Ryan's staff.

New orders issued at the headquarters of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, yesterday will delay the departure of the 47th, 69th and 10th Infantry regiments, now at the state camp, and raise a question of whether they will be sent to the border at all. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 23d and 74th will entrain some time between this morning and Tuesday.

Original Quota Complete.

This will complete the list of New York regiments to be sent to Texas in compliance with the original order of General Wood to General O'Ryan, which called for only nine infantry regiments. These five, with the 7th, 12th, 14th and 71st, already en route or in Brownsville, will probably be the only ones to move for some time.

The "Fighting 69th," one of the first regiments to arrive at Camp Whitman, will be left behind, because, it was stated, at the last minute Governor Whitman had requested that the 23d, of Brooklyn, be sent instead. The 74th, of Buffalo, will start direct from its armory. In addition to the nine infantry regiments, the 45th, of Buffalo, now being reorganized as the 3d Field Artillery, will depart as soon as it is equipped.

Although every effort is being made to get the 23d in shape for entrainment by Monday, it may be later in the week before it is ready to depart. All of the men are prepared to take the Federal oath, and many were mustered in yesterday. The Federal physical examinations resulted in the rejection of but forty-one men out of a total of 1,125. Great difficulty is being experienced in getting shoes for the regiment. Other equipment has been received, but so far no footwear has been delivered to the armory.

Guard Camp Chosen.

The camp at Tobyhanna, Penn., is to be a training camp for batteries of National Guard, it was announced at Governor's Island yesterday. Colonel Daniel W. Ketcham will come from

Continued on page 3, column 4

ALLIED ARMIES ASSAIL TEUTON IN FOUR GREAT OFFENSIVES

British and French.

An offensive was launched on a front of twenty-five miles north and south of the Somme.

Along this whole line the Allied forces captured the German first position.

The British took the villages of Montauban, Hebuterne, Serie, La Boisselle and Mametz.

The French took the villages of Hardecourt, Curlo, Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu and Fay.

French.

A vigorous counter attack was resumed at Verdun.

After losing Fort Thiaumont, yesterday morning, they regained it in a furious counter attack.

Russian.

The advance in Galicia was continued.

They captured several towns south of Kolomea, the key to Lemberg; seized fortified posts in the foothills of the Carpathians and added 14,574 to their bag of prisoners.

Italian.

The drive against the Austrians in the Trentino continued.

Along the whole Posina line and in the Arsa Valley they pushed ahead, capturing the important crest of Monte Maio.

In the Balkans alone the Allies are not now on the offensive. There a drive is expected in the very near future.

FRENCH JOIN IN ATTACK; FOE DRIVEN BACK 5 MILES

Fifteen Towns Captured In Terrific Assault North and South of the Somme.

GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REGAIN PART OF LOSSES

Battle Still Raging—5,000 Teutons Already Captured—Four-Day Bombardment Cleared Way.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 1.—Over a front of twenty-five miles, extending north and south of the Somme, and penetrating at one point to a depth of five miles, the first tremendous blow of the Allies' grand offensive on the West Front has been driven home.

Great as was General Brussiloff's blow in Galicia a month ago, even it is insignificant compared with the British tidal wave which this morning began moving toward Belgium and the Rhine.

To-night its progress is still unchecked, and in the hands of the Allies lie fifteen villages and the fortified towns of Montauban and Mametz.

Labyrinth of Trenches Won.

In addition, a labyrinth of German trenches, similar to those at Lens, have been taken, extending over a front of seven miles, with a depth of more than 1,000 yards. The terse summary of to-day's events, as it is related in an official statement given out in Paris to-night, follows:

"North and south of the Somme, following artillery preparation and reconnaissances carried out in the preceding days, the Franco-British forces launched this morning an offensive on a front of about forty kilometres (25 miles).

First Line Won on Whole Front.

"In the morning and during the course of the afternoon along the entire front attacked the Allied troops gained possession of the German first position."

12 MORE CHILDREN DIE OF PARALYSIS

52 New Cases Reported in Day—Emerson Warns to Avoid Stricken Homes.

Every two hours yesterday a child died in New York from infantile paralysis. Fifty-two new cases were reported to the Department of Health. There were ten deaths in Brooklyn, one in Manhattan and one in Staten Island.

Evidences were plenty that the disease was stalking abroad, unknown even to most of its victims. Commissioner Emerson of the Department of Health admitted that not only was the death rate 20 per cent—four times as great as in the epidemic of 1907—but that it was possible that its ravages were far greater than the records of his department showed. Twenty-five cases were discovered by a nurse who made a house-to-house canvass in Brooklyn.

"Avoid Affected Homes."

So widespread has the affected area become that Health Department scouts are to have the assistance of the field agents of two big life insurance companies in warning families of the danger and urging extreme care.

Commissioner Emerson, while not wishing to alarm the public unduly, wants the cooperation of every household in his efforts to subdue the epidemic, and urges every one to scan the lists of houses where cases have been found and keep members of his family away from them.

"New York is in danger of being scourged by the worst epidemic of its history," said the commissioner yesterday. "You can help us check the ravages of the disease and thereby aid in saving hundreds of lives by obeying these rules:

"Any sickness of your child should demand instant medical attention.

"The moment you note suspicious signs of sickness in your child separate him from all other children until medical diagnosis has been made. By 'suspicious signs' I mean fever, digestive upsets, even of a mild type, lameness of any joint or any complaint of weakness.

Disease Claims Fifty-eight.

"Remember, infantile paralysis is highly contagious. It can be spread by food handlers, flies and personal contact with handlers."

New cases discovered yesterday included forty-three in Brooklyn, eight in Manhattan and one in the Bronx. Figures compiled by Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, of the Department of Health, show that fifty-eight deaths occurred between June 24 and July 1. Thirty-six were boys and twenty-two girls. All but two of the victims were less than ten years old. Nine were less than

Continued on page 13, column 7

2 AMERICANS WOUNDED BY SNIPERS AT TAMPOCO

Boat Crews from U. S. S. Salem Return Mexican Fire.

Galveston, Tex., July 1.—Two American sailors from the cruiser Salem were wounded in a clash with armed Mexicans at Tampico last Tuesday, according to passengers arriving on the Wolvin liner Dade from Vera Cruz to-day. They received their information from passengers on the Ward liner Monterey.

The passengers said that two small boats from the Salem approached the Tampico jetties Tuesday morning and were fired on by Mexicans from the shore. The fire was returned. Two Americans were slightly injured, and, although it could not be learned whether any Mexicans had been hit.

FORGOT TO SIGN WILL TATTOOED ON HIS BACK

Witnesses' Names Missing, Too—Courts Doubt if It's Legal.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsburgh, July 1.—The will of John Ballantine Hood, tattooed on his back so that it could neither be stolen, destroyed, lost or altered in his lifetime, will probably be declared invalid by the courts, when a settlement of the estate, which amounts to a considerable sum, is sought by heirs of the dead man. Hood's will read: "All my earthly possessions I bequeath to my beloved mother."

According to the office of register of wills, Hood's will can not be admitted to probate because of the absence of the testator's signature and the signatures of witnesses.

Hood left \$8,000 worth of property, and as his mother has been dead some time it will go to distant heirs, who are already filing claims for their share.

British Advance Singing Through Battle's Pall

Regiments Wear Insignia to Distinguish Friend from Foe in Blackness of Shell Smoke—Lines Move Forward with Machine-like Precision.

British Headquarters in France, July 1 (via London, 7:20 p. m.).—Under a pall of shell smoke, with the unbroken roar of artillery, the struggle along the longest line of any offensive yet undertaken on the Western front, which began at 7:30 o'clock this morning, is continuing at this hour.

From a hill the correspondent watched the beginning of the battle. For weeks he had witnessed preparation for the first considerable effort of the new British army. With deliberate and methodical precision the gathering of human and mechanical material proceeded. The whole line was included in the preliminary bombardment to deceive the Germans as to the point of attack.

Overwhelming as was the power of the guns, the grim and significant spectacle was the sight of detachments of infantry, in field fighting equipment, moving forward until finally the dug-outs were hives of khaki ready to swarm forth for battle.

Sing as They Attack.

Every officer had maps and directions in detail of the part his unit was to play in the complicated attack. The men had sewn in their uniforms insignia designed to designate the different units amid the dust and smoke.

As the battalions marched, they sang the tunes they used to sing on the drill grounds at home, after they responded to Kitchener's call. There were quiet and undemonstrative English, speaking with Yorkshire or Cornish accent, or maybe breaking out in gibes in the slang of the London cockney. There were brawny Scots, with kilts and steel, and musketeer helmets, suggesting medieval men of arms. An Irish battalion was whistling "The Marsellaise."

The men realized the fearful work ahead. "But it is in the contract," said a young Englishman. "It is what we expected. It is our turn to make good."

As the days of the bombardment passed expectancy was noticeable everywhere. Last night the word was passed that the infantry was to make the assault this morning. At dawn the correspondent ascended a hill in the region of Albert. The run rose brilliantly, promising another fine day. This was even more welcome than yesterday to artillery observers, who must move the guns and carry forward the fire to protect the infantry advance.

On the average clear day from this point both the German and French

RUSSIANS STORM CARPATHIAN LINE

Advance South of Kolomea—Capture 14,574 More Austrians.

London, July 1.—The Russian offensive continues to make progress in Galicia. Petrograd to-day claims the capture of several towns south of Kolomea, the important railway junction, which is the key to Lemberg. It also reports the occupation of fortified posts in the foothills of the Carpathians following the repulse of an Austrian counter attack northwest of Kimpulung. The capture of 14,574 more prisoners is recorded, bringing the total number now up to 217,000.

Berlin claims that the battle in progress west of Lutsk for the last week is now developing favorably for the Germans. The capture of Russian positions on the Stry southwest of Sokul is also claimed. Troops of Cossacks already harassing the flank of General von Bothmer's army have been repulsed.

Semi-official reports from Vienna deny indignantly the Russian claims of the capture of 214,000 men and great numbers of cannon. They point out that had the losses been as Petrograd claims the Austrians would not have a single man left on the Galician front, death and wounds would have accounted for the rest.

Instead, it is claimed that the Austrian losses amounted to between 10 and 20 per cent instead of the 25 per cent which has been not an unusual figure in other operations of the war.

The Russian statement says: "Our left wing continues to drive back the enemy over a front situated south of the Dniester and has occupied many places to the south of Kolomea."

"Northwest of Kolomea our troops after a violent engagement threw back the enemy in the direction of the heights near the village of Brezova and as the result of a brilliant attack took a portion of the heights."

"Northwest of Kimpulung the enemy attempted to take the offensive, but was pushed back toward the west of that region. We, closely following, have taken, after some fighting, several strong positions in the mountains."

"The number of prisoners taken by the army of General Letchitzky during the 25th and 26th of June was 305 officers."

Continued on page 9, column 1

FLIES DISTRESS SIGNAL TO GET FEET ON LAND

Captain Brings Alarmed Port Officer to Ship by Ruse.

The Norwegian freighter Majoren, at anchor off Stapleton, S. I., yesterday hoisted to her foremast a combination of colored signal flags which read: "Medical assistance wanted; come at once."

Quarantine officers, after arming themselves with every medicine and preventative they could lay hands on leaved into a tug and hurried to the freighter.

"I say," Captain Broch called to them as they drew alongside, "this staying aboard is mighty tiresome. I hoisted the sickness signal so I could get you over here to give me permission to go ashore."

Permission was granted—grudgingly. Captain Broch had gained the false impression that because a case of tuberculosis had been discovered on his ship, he and his crew were quarantined indefinitely. He stood a week—then hoisted a distress signal.

Only an Outline

The Tribune Magazine (Part V) alone could hold your attention for the better part of this morning. And then there's Frank H. Simonds's timely study of the Western battle lines (Part III) and Samuel Hopkins Adams's exposure of the traps for the unwary buyer of straw hats, in the Main News Section (Part I). Not to mention the rest of this remarkable Sunday newspaper.

Part I—The Main News Section.
Part II—Sporting Section.
Part III—Editorial, Reports, Financial.
Part IV—Theatres, Music, Children, The Tribune Institute.
Part V—The Tribune Magazine.
Part VI—The Tribune Graphic (two sections of 8 big pages each).
Part VII—Comic Supplement.

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PARALYSIS CASES IN ALL BOROUGHES

TOTAL CASES:	
Brooklyn	310
Manhattan	36
Richmond	3
The Bronx	2
Queens	1
DEATHS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED:	
Brooklyn	42
Manhattan	5
The Bronx	1
DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY:	
Brooklyn	43
Manhattan	8
The Bronx	1
DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY:	
Brooklyn	10
Manhattan	1
Richmond	1

Continued on page 6, column 2

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7 KILLED IN POWDER PLANT EXPLOSION

Many Hurt as Dryhouse Is Destroyed at Emporium, Penn.

Emporium, Penn., July 1.—Six men were killed instantly, one died later and five others were seriously burned about the body here this afternoon when several thousand pounds of powder exploded in the dryhouse at the Aetna Explosives Company's plant. The dryhouse was demolished and the ruins ignited, threatening adjoining property.


Five of the injured were sent to the Williamsport (Penn.) Hospital. One man, said to be injured internally and burned about the body, is reported in a critical condition in the company's private hospital here.

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